THE NATIONAL ERA.

For the National Era. A TALE OF THE COLONY TIMES.

BY MARTHA RUSSELL " In the good old Colony times, When we lived under the King CHAPTER IV.

On the day succeeding Christmas, the congregation of the faithful in the town of Portsmouth came up to the house of the Lord with countenances unusually grave and severe, for one of their own number had fallen into grevious sin, and, moreover, the arbitrary proceedings of Governor Cranfield weighed heavily upon their hearts. Yet a gleam of stern joy lit up more than one face at the thought of the quiet yet decided rebuke conveyed in the conduct of the people on the preceding day, and the light of eternal truth which they did hold, though oftentimes warped and perverted by human error, never shone more brightly than on that day, darkened as it was by the shadew of future trouble.

The service for the day was over when the minister proceeded to lay before the church the case of John Denney, a member charged with perjury-He stated the case in detail, but it is sufficient for us to say that this Denney was the owner of a vessel which had been seized by Randolph, on plea of defrauding the revenue. Her master, however. found means to clude the vigilance of his sgents, and one morning she was missing from the harbor-Her owner protested that he knew nothing of the affair, but, upon his trial, there appeared abundant testimony to the contrary. He soon found the means to compound the matter with the Governor and Randolph, but the church, of which he had long been a member, were not so easly satisfied.

Mr. Moody, though he knew he was particular ly obnoxious to the Governor and his party, on account of the plainness and freedom of his speech, shrank from no trial in the way of duty He felt that the purity of his church was at staken and addressed a respectful note to the Governor, requesting a copy of the evidence against Denney, that he might be tried according to their ecclesiastical discipline. The Governor had replied, and upon this letter Mr. Moody particularly wished for the opinion and counsel of the brethren. He rose and read it in a firm, unfaltering voice, and with an undisturbed countenance, though the faces around him grew dark with indignation. Thus ran the missive-"We ourselves have pardoned the man, and

those to whom me see fit to extend our mercy are not to be questioned by any self-constituted authority; therefore, molest him at your peril." "My brethren." resumed the old man, after a

pause of some seconds, "when, in my early manhood. I dedicated myself to the service of God, to break the bread of life to his scattered and suffering people, I cast from me all fear of bodily peril, and have ever striven to not in all things with a single eye to God's glory. Therefore, I have but one answer to make to this man whom the Majesty of England hath set to rule over us. Ye have heard his words, my brethren; and it is reserved unto you to say whether this church, gathered amid suffering and trouble, and nurtured with so many prayers and tears, shall serve God or man. Let such as fear Him, rather than man.

The congregation rose to a man, and the minisister looked down on a crowd of faces-toil-worn, seamed, and scarred by many a battle with both temporal and spiritual foes, in many cases pale and haggard from illness, but firm and undismayed, ready to strengthen his hands, even as Aaron and Hur strengthened the hands of Moses in the battle of the Lord.

offending brother that his trial would take place on the ensuing week, and a committee was appointed to visit him once more, to urge upon him

It was the wish of the brethren that the old minister should prepare a sermon upon false swearing for the ensuing Sabbath; and, while he was very busy in his study, how sped the time

Still lighted by hope, although sure by that one glance of recognition, Frederic Vane had not as yet manifested a knowledge of her existence. Yet, like all her sex, her invention in providing excases for the being she loved was inexhaustible A dark tempest was gathering over her own and her old father's head, while she, in her unsus-Before another Sabbath, John Denney, touched

by the earnest prayers and expostulations of his brethren, came before them and made ample confession of his guilt, and, with fitting censure, was forgiven. It would be difficult to describe the anger and mortification of the royal Governor when he heard of these proceedings. His occasional outbursts were the more frightful from the strong self-control which he was obliged to place upon himself in the presence of his guests, many of whom were spending the holydays with him-Randolph, whose interest in the matter was quite equal to the Governor's, seemed to forgethis own anger in the malicious pleasure he took in probing that of the latter. One evening, after the laules had withdrawn;

and the gentlemen, some six or eight in number, still lingered around the dinner table, he arose' and, as if in reply to some gay remark of his vie a-vis, cried, jestingly:

"Hear, oh, noble geutlemen, hear! William de Graiville, gentleman, of Sussex, England, hath fairly won ten guineas of me, Edward Randolph ; a wager between us in the case of the King versus Fanaticism; and, certes, gentlemen, his Majesty may well look grave, when his royal authority, vested in the person of our excellent host here, is thus trampled upon by a crop-cared, psalm-singing knave, unless, indeed," he added, with a laugh, "the merric monarch be more inclined to consider the crestfallen condition of our puissant selves, as an especial provocation to mirth, which I think the most likely."

"Then, by the Lord that liveth!" exclaimed the Governor, in a burst of ungovernable anger "his Majesty will be the only one who will care to laugh twice, at least, where Edward Cranfield is concerned. As for this old priest, he shall soon find that he is not in heaven, saint though he claim to be. I will put him where his treasonable exordiams will find fewer listeners !"

For a moment, deep silence followed this speech for they felt that his Excellency was in no mood for joking. Then, one of the eldest of his guests, whose moderate counsels had aften saved him from rash deeds, remarked-

"But we must not forget that this Puritan is also an Englishman. We must prove his treason before we punish him."

"Oh, that is easily enough done?" said one of the younger guests. "Here is Vane, who spent some months at his house. He can give us proof by the bushel, I dare say."

"Yes, speak out, Vane. What treasonable homilies did old Crop-ear preach to you?" cried another, laughing.

"And so betray the man to whom, perhaps, I owe my life. Never! even were he guilty of the charge," replied the young man, rising, while his beautiful mouth, in which there was a singular blending of strength and indecision, grew rigid with indignant scorn. "And believe me, gentlemen," he added, more calmly, "Mr. Moody, when I knew him, was a kind, well-educated, generoushearted man, though deeply imbued with the spirit of his faith, I grant. He spoke to me openly, as if I had been his own son, and, during my whole stay under his roof, I heard nothing which could be construed into treason against his Majesty

"Perhaps, among his gifts, he had that of prophecy also, and foresaw that the day might come when you would really stand in that filial relation to him. 'Tis said the old man has a pret-

ty daughter. Eh, Vane?" said another.

home," cried de Graiville, seeing the mounting olor in Vane's cheek. " No need to blosh, Vane I saw the damsel to-day, and she is fair enough to be worth the trouble of winning. I give you fair warning that I am going to enter the lists with you; but remember that I never woo save par amours. I gave her a look to-day; and Randolph's ten guineas to a crown piece that I succeed, notwithstanding your advantage of previous ac-quaintance. Your saints are never quite sound at the core."

"Ruscal!" exclaimed Vane, choking with indignation, as he aimed a wine glass at de Grai ville's head. But his arm was suddenly caught back, and the voice of the gentleman who a few moments before had sought to moderate the Gov-ernor's anger, whispered in his esr, as he drew "Rash blood, rash blood, young man-though

grant you had just cause." For some moments, the room was in confusion, when the Governor, as the shortest way of setthing a temporary peace, proposed adjourning to the drawing room. But the syren tones and marked preference of the honorable Eleanor Meredith had lost their fascination for Frederic

Vane, that evening.

His mind, for some weeks occupied by her, was low thoroughly roused, and his thoughts busy

Hitherto, we have said little of young Vane's ersonal appearance, and, perhaps, we may as well briefly describe it, inasmuch as it was a fair index to his character. His face was just such an one as ever wins the love of young and trusting hearts—full of rich, sensuous beauty; that peculiar moulding of feature and expression which, by self-culture and careful training, may be develop-ed into the noblest form of manly heauty, or, by adolence and self-excess, degenerate into mer ensualism. There was no lack of intellect; and, with the whole energy of his nature aroused by he events of the evening, perhaps he never looked more worthy of admiration than on the night of which we speak, as he sate in thoughtful silence

of which we speak, as it is said that should be the side of the fair English lady.

As he was crossing the gallery towards his own room late that night, a servant overtook him, saying that the Governor requested a few moments' private conversation with him. He turned to his Excellency's private room, and met, not the angry, baffled ruler, but the smooth, polished courier of the reign of Charles I.

After some desultory remarks, and a graceful allusion to and apology for his own want of self-control at the dinner table, the Governor laid his hand on a pile of letters, and said:

"I have had no opportunity to speak to you of the contents of your mother's letters. She says that the death of your only near male relative and guardian has left me, her distant cousin, your natural friend and adviser, and wishes me to procure for you some situation which may be adapt-ed to your talents. I am willing to do this, as much for your own sake as hers. Your natural abilities are good, my influence at court notemall. With such grounds to start from, it will be your own raulf if you is not reach a high rounded a ladder. Only be wary and prudent, boy, and let me hear no more of such brawls as that we have just witnessed. Not but what I commend your spirit, but, as a general thing, quarrels are impolitic. If de Graiville challenges you, as most likely he will, you must meet him; but, henceforth, quarrel only when it will further your ende better than peace. And," he added, smiling, "you are young and handsome—marry well. Methinks you had one by your side this evening who would not need much wooing. Add her wealth to my influence and your talent, and your way is clear. By Jove, boy, if you show one half the spirit wooing my ward, Eleanor, that you did night in defending that old rebel, she will be yours in a fortnight. As to his daughter, let le Graiville woo her as he lists. It is naught to

Alas for the vanity and worldliness of the buin heart! Where was the high and noble spirit that had hurled defiance at de Graiville, a few hours before. Chilled by the cold breath of worldly wisdom, until long before he again sought his own room, the gentle memory of Sybil, which had been so surely drawing him back to her side during the evening hours, bad faded before the fitful glare which gleamed from the ambitious path which the Governor's words had opened."

Day after day passed, and the light of hope seldom trusted her lips with his name, she could not fail to hear it. Gradually came the conviction that she was forgotten, and with it that hour young heart finds, for the first time, that its cherished idols are false-its love and trust disutter desolution that settled upon her heart, congealing for a time its very life-blood. She met alone, and alone she sought for strength to bear Though such struggles cannot be, and leave no trace upon the outward frame, her old father, more than usually occupied with the troubles of his society, happily failed to notice the grow ing pallor of her cheek or the unusual lassitude of her movements. They did not, however, escape the watchful eye of Aunt Menta; but she, kind soul, while she urged, nay, forced upon the maiden double doses of her sirups, could not, when she looked upon his bowed form and careworn face, bear to add to his anxiety.

One evening, as the old man turned with a heavier step than usual toward his study door, e suddenly paused and gazed for some seconds anxiously on the face of his child. Sybil," he said, at length, & I wish to speak

with you in my study. Will you come?"

The glance and the words brought a deep blush o the maiden's check, as with a mental prayer for strength to conceal her suffering, she arose

He took bis arm-chair by the table, and leaning his head on his hands, sat for some time as if occupied in silent prayer, while his daughter drew low seat to his side, and, laving her head on his his knee as in the days of childhood, awaited his

Sybil," he said, at length, passing his hand fondly over her hair, "thy father hath grown old and forgetful. In the trials and troubles with which it hath pleased Him to surround my age as well as my youth, I have forgotten that my child hath grown to womanhood. This day, elder Hale hath reminded me of it, by asking thee in marriage for his son. He is a deserving youth, of a family rich in temporal blessings, but richer still, I trust, in the heavenly inheritance that awaiteth the servants of the Lord. What answer shall I make to this young man, my child?"
"Oh, send me not from you! Let me live and die with you, my father! " cried the poor girl, burying her face in her hands upon his knee,

while every nerve in her fair neck twitched convulsively in her effort to suppress her emotion "I have no wish to send you from me, Sybil but sore trouble, imprisonment, and perhaps death, await me. Listen, my child. This day the Govto the forms of the Established Church, with lit

ernor hath notified me that he, together with Mason and his follower Hinckes, will partake of the Lord's Supper with us next Sabbath, and, moreover, he requireth me to administer it according urgy and vain repetitions. This, of course, have wholly refused to do, therefore he hath the pretext against me which he hath long sought Before another day he may drag me to prison, and though I know that He will not try me beyond my strength, yet the thought of thee, my daughter," and for the first time since he comnenced speaking, the old man's voice grew tren ulous, "homeless and exposed to the snares of the spoiler, weakeneth my heart."

"Father," said Sybil, raising her head from his knee, and speaking very earnestly," could you e happier separated from your child?" For a moment there was a struggle in the old nan's heart, and the rigid lines about his mouth

moved convulsively as he exclaimed, "Tempt me not, my child! oh, tempt me not!" "Then we part no more. This Governor is human; he will not forbid the child to share her shrink, if so be we may meet it together. But speak no more," and the enthus asm which for a moment had lit up her pale face, give place to an expression of bitter suffering. "Oh, speak no more, I entreat you, of this marriage!"

The old man bent over her, and for some mo ments his withered chee krested upon her head ere he trusted his voice in reply. At length, he said, brokenly, "It was not thy love nor thy devostid, brokeny, the added, slowly, "thou art fair, my Sybil; thou hast thy mother's comely face, and I thought of my death, and the power of our enemics. Yet, surely, there is one among them, who, forgetful as he seems, would ot see thee wronged. I speak of Frederick

The quick, convulsive shudder that passed through the girl's frame, shook even him, and for Some moments he sat in bewildered surprise.
Then the truth seemed suddenly to dawn upon him. He raised her head in his trembling old hands, and gazed on her pale face for some moments, while his own grew tremulous with emo-tion. "My child, my poor child!" he murmur-ed. That mournful tone was too much for Sybil. The self-command that she had struggled to naintain gave way, and, hiding her face in his

hosom, she burst into tears. "My child, my poor, motherless child!" he murmured again, as he drew her closely to his heart. "And so I cherished a viper under my roof. Blind mole that I was, not to foresee this. So true and noble as he seemed. Heaven knows

that I cherished, yen, loved him as a son, and he-Forgive him, father, even as I have forgiven

n," whispered a voice in his ear.

But you must tell me all, Sybil—sll." She left the room, and, after a few minutes' absence, returned and placed in his hands Frederic Vane's parting gift, the locket enclosing the lock of hair Then, kneeling at his side, she simply and briefly related the story of her love.

simply and briefly related the story of her love, while, with one hand laid upon her head, he gazed thoughtfully down upon her face.

"So my thoughtlessness has darkened the light of thy young life, my daughter, and this man weds another—the ward of our bitterest enemy. He was unworthy of our love, my Sybil."

"Blame him not, father. The lady is said to be good—heautiful. I know her to be for I saw.

be good-beautiful, I know her to be, for I saw her once; more fitting to be his wife than simple ody. Yet she can never love him Again her hands were pressed upon her eyes, as Again her hands were present if to force back the rush of tears. "Enough, my father" she added, meekly "if I have sinned in setting up an earthly idol; if I have erred in withholding this matter from you, I have also suf-"I blame you not, Sybil. It was but natural.

Henceforth we will part no more, and our only trust must be in Him who is both able and wil-ling to save. And kneeling down by her side, in a voice shaken with grief, the old man laid his daughter's sorrows before the throne of Him whom he had served from his youth. He had not miscalculated the vengeance of the

Governor. Two weeks after, the doors of the pris-on closed behind them. During thirteen weary weeks they were shut away from God's sunlight and fresh air, but no royal authority could de-scive that old man of the light of a clear concience, and he often felt, that, like the saints of old, an angel ministered unto him under the form under the ban of exile, he was again permitted to go forth, the angel was still by his side, for she did not vanish suddenly like those of which we read, but her cheek grew more and more white and transparent, her eye brighter and her step slower, until, with the fall of the leaves, she dis-

> For the National Era. THE BRITISH WEST INDIES .- NO. 4.

face in "those boundless regions of all perfec-

In our former communications, we have set forth absenteeism, want of economy, neminal proprietorship, and the absence of ready capital, as the chief and direct causes of the downfall of the British West India proprietary interests. We have also shown other indirect causes which operate against the prosperity of these colonial possessions, long before the set of emancipation, and which would have been fraught with the same evil consequences, to one race of planters or another, when a crisis like the present arrived, should the privilege of negro slavery still have been perpetuated, intact and without modification. But another great disadvantage remains yet to be considered, which the plantations labor under-if it be not looked upon as a serious impediment to their very existence-and this is the union of agriculture with manufactures, by the same agents and upon the same property.

An estate, for example, containing 500 acres, has 300 of these in actual cultivation. These are arranged generally, in the Islands, as in the Southwestern States, to bring in the crop at a certain period of the year; ordinarily, from November until May. But, unlike the latter, the tropical plantations have no cessation to the rapid growth of vegetation; and the original stump, plant, or adopted: ratoon, instead of perishing in the ground from cold and occasional frosts, as in Louisiana, remains vigorous and healthy, but, at the same time, almost smothered by the rank and luxuriant growth of weeds of every description.* In the palmy (?) days of compulsory labor, ample provision was made for the eradication and extermiglimmered fainter and fainter in the heart of spill Moody. The report of Frederic Vane's nation of weeds, and the careful nourishment of damental objects of the Association is to effect a the young cane. There were, then, the cane cutting gang, the boiling-house and mill gange, the weeding gang-each to perform the necessary work, and thereby saving both time and cultivaof withering anguish-that bitter struggle when tion. But, since that period, the separation of the cultivation of the soil from the manufacture of the staple has become inevitable; and, as the prospects have darkened on these Colonies, this action is imperative to insure a bare maintenance, to circulated throughout the country.

Under the present labor system generally pursued, when the manager of an estate begins to make sugar, the cane-cutting and boiling gangs are composed of the whole force which wages, and hence, by a diversion of such labor from the soil, by the time the crop is reaped and manufactured, the young cane, growing less rapidly and exuberantly than the surrounding wild vegetation, is not only retarded in its progress, but often altogether destroyed. The work of weed ng, relieving, and supplying, after this period, amounts to treble the cost it would have done, had it been applied a cost it would have done, had it been applied a he only recommends a reduction to a uniform rate month or six weeks after cane-cutting, with worse of five cents per half-ounce! prospects for the succeeding crop. From this disadventage in the application of labor, 20 per centof the cultivation in ordinary years, and in ex-

treme wet or dry seasons 40 per cent., is lost. A remedy for this evil, so evident and so detrimental to the interests of the free labor Colonics, has occupied the attention of many West India proprietors, since the abolition of slavery in the British possessions. About 1841, Mr. Ross, an it is \$2,229,763, which shows that we can carry English barrister, and proprietor of an estate in letters as cheaply as England. The whole cost of the island of Grenada, published an able pamphlet on the above subject. He proposed farming out, or selling, plantations in small portions; while the buildings, machinery, &c., remaining in the hands of the proprietor's representative, he would be able to manufacture generally and continually, for the whole neighborhood, or purchase at a fair valuation the product of the soil, raised by the small farmers exclusively. He arrived at this conclusion from his own experience. Being aware of the importance of the great change brought about by the act of emancipation, in his and every other. West India proprietor's interests, he visited his own plantation, and remained on the property four years. During that period, he made himself acquainted with the habits and capacity of his people, and adopted various plans to obvi-ate the evils which he clearly foresaw impending The system, therefore, which he proposes in his pamphlet, was the result of his actual investigation and personal attention; and this, before left the property, he also saw perfected. like observation, and much attention to the sub-

have seen, by Baron Von Grieshum, proprietor of plantation De Kindesen, in Demarara, and cirboth these have a direct reference to the subject we are discussing—the permanent separation of the sugar. In one, similar to that of Mr. Ross's above, he divides the estate into lots of five, ten, or twenty acres each, and gives them in charge of families or individuals, apportioning to each one-half or two-thirds of the produce raised, as compensation for their interest and labor; the cultivation of the estate. The manager, as the sole agent of the absentee, would then merely manufacture the sugar, and divide the proceeds, according to the above arrangement. This propesition does away altogether with the necessity o the greatest drawback and heaviest item on an estate—the weekly or monthly pay list; and gives each laborer an individual interest in the welfare and prosperity of the whole plantation. This would effectually separate the two branches of labor, and leave to each race, white or black, their proper sphere: the one, cultivating the soil, and bringing out of the earth her utmost capabilities; the other, manufacturing and improving productions, to minister not only wants but to the comfort and luxury of man. But this plan will be altogether useless on deeply-embarrassed or mortgaged estates—such as we refer-red to in our former article, and which have tried

Before we leave the subject, we will sketch the Baron's remaining proposition. He suggests the erection of a large central sugar manufactory,

with a set of works, power, and machinery, capa-ble of making 2,000 to 3,000 hogsheads, with the same proportion of molasses annually, or during the crop season. This set of sugar works would take off and manufacture the produce of from six to ten estates; and at the same time give to none a land or water carriage (according to the physical and geographical characteristics of the Colony, and the disposition of estates therein) of more than three miles beyond their own limits. By this system, the capitalist owning the central man-ufactory might either purchase at a market price the crop of his more needy neighbors and the small cultivators, or manufacture at a certain per centage of toll, similar to the system pursued in flour mills, the produce of the surrounding country. The manufacturer would then study every plan of economy in labor and machinery, and seek at the same time every means of improving the quality of the staple commodity; while the agri-culturist, whether white or black, on a large or a small scale, would likewise pay every attention to the cultivation of the soil-neglecting on no account either artificial appliances, agricultural implements of economy, or favorable opportuni-ties for securing a large and luxurious crop from a fertile and flourishing estate. But not only in a financial and commercial sense would the sepa ration of agriculture from manufacture be profitable and beneficial to all—the moral condition of the newly emancipated and consequently semi-

barbarous race would be raised and improv giving them a personal interest in the welfare of property. Instead of being regarded, as they still are, as laborers and serfs attached to estates, possessing certain privileges upon certain conditions. viz: provision-grounds, house rent, medical at-tendance, &c., which can only be honestly and legally enjoyed by performing a daily task at a stipulated remuneration, and which, if they ab-sent themselves from the field they have no right to occupy, without a deduction from their weekly or monthly receipts—they would be perfectly independent of all, and feel the blessings of freedom to roasish suddenly like those of which we subjected, as they often are, to prosecution for

non-fulfilment of contracts of service, and at any rate from expulsion, disgrace, and reproach. In conclusion, we must add, upon the facts

appeared from his sight. But the old man lookwhich we have adduced in this series of articles on the causes of the present distress in the Brited upward with a calm smile, for he knew that in ish West ludies, we shall make no comment, but appeal to every candid and intelligent render to a few short days he should again look upon her all such distress can be attributed ? and whether by foresight and precaution, the same evil conse quences may not be avoided, should emancipation ever take place in the Southern States. As a country, we have the experience of our national ancestor to profit by; and, as States, we have the depressed condition of the Colonies before us, as an example; and surely we must be blind and dull, in more than an ordinary degree, if we suppose that that example will not, sooner or later, be realized among us; and tenfold more so, if with all their past history before us we are unprepared for the event. With the progress of religion and freedom and with the age of improvement and liberality, the still higher work must follow—the civilization and evangelization of mankind; and, with it, the entire enfranchisement of the human race. We threaten not, but admonish; we fear not, but raise the note of preparation; and therefore we warn our Southern brethren to be ready, not by the boasted appeal to arms, not by the wild and rash enthusiasm of madness and revenge, but by intelligence, wisdom, and moderation, by economy and the usual appliances of science, and, above all, by kindness, clemency. and forbearance, to meet any change which the ever-varying and revolutionizing signs of the

Ulster county, N. Y., January 4, 1850.

CHEAP POSTAGE.

NEW YORK CHEAP POSTAGE ASSOCIATION

At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 5th January, 1850, the following resolutions were

Whereas the Resolutions inadvertently pub by hereas the Resolutions inadvertently published in some of the newspapers, and purporting to have been adopted by the Directors on the 12th December, 1849, were offered, but not definitely acted upon by the Board; and whereas it has been ascertained that they are not strictly in accordance with the object of the Association, as set forth in the 2d article of its Constitution— Resolved, That as one of the original and fun-

postal reform, by which prepaid letters, under half to the firiends of Cheap Postage throughout the Union, to petition Congress to establish this rate Resolved That the draft of a Circular and Petition, presented at this meeting, be approved and adopted, and that the Corresponding tary and Treasurer be authorized to have the above Resolution and the Circular printed and

Sulas Wood, Chairman pro tem. Isaac Winslow, jun, Recording Secretary.

CIRCULAR.

To each Friend of Cheap Postage in the United States SIR: The New York Cheap Postage Associaion request your immediate attention to these fev hints, in relation to a public object of great moment, which is in a situation to require your in-

dividual and earnest attention. The Report of the Postmaster General has dismost prosperous condition of the Department; with a rapid increase of business; with an income of \$3,582,762 from letters alone, and \$819,016 from newspapers; with a clear surplus in hand of \$691,682, which will be increased by the 30th of June to \$1,033,710; and with the people expecting the adoption of a proper system of Cheap Postage,

tion at all. On a calculation, which is certainly large, he supposes it may reduce the revenue \$775,000, which will not nearly absorb the sur plus. But if it should have the effect which all other reductions of rate have had, the increase of letters will more than compensate for the lower price

and keep up the revenue to its present mark.

The expense of transportation of the mail in our Post Office is \$4,479.049; of the British \$7,016.250, which is all paid by the Penny Postage lege, would write as many letters in proportion as their 27 millions, which would give us 270 mil-lions to their 346 millions. At the lowest calcula-tion, Cheap Postage would more than double the number of letters the very first year. It did so in England, where the weekly number of letters which in 1840 was 2,102,281, became 1 355,237 in 1841. This would give 128 millions, yielding \$2,560,000 the very first year. The postage of Congress, if charged at present rates, the Post-master General says, would amount to \$792,700, besides what is paid to Postmasters for delivering free letters, at two cents each, amounting to near ly \$100,000 more, all which Congress ought to pay out of its contingent fund. To this add \$850 000 for newspaper postage, and you have \$4,222,700. transferred, as it ought, to the Navy account. There can be no doubt that, by the time the surplus now on hand is exhausted, the vigorons in crease of postage would enable the Department

to support itself out of its current receipts. Five cents is not "Cheap Postage." Th The above plan has been considerably enlarged upon and improved, in a manuscript paper we the philosophical system invented by Rowland ten years. Penny Postage, or two cents, is what all mean by Cheap Postage-carrying letters for Baron proposes two plans for remedying the present depressed state of the sugar plantations; and other objects. The experiment in Great Britain other objects. The experiment in Great Britain proves that the service can be afforded for two cents, and therefore that is the only just measure of its value-money's worth for the service per

WHAT IS TO BE DONE ABOUT IT? It is very evi dent that something must be done, or we shall not have it. Providence never intended that a free people should obtain so great a boon without an

effort. Chesp Postage is "for the people," and if the people wish for it they must say so. What then shall be done about it? If something is to be done, somebody must do it. Whose business is it? Everybody's? In one sense it is eve rybody's business, because everybody is to be benefited by it, impartially, as they would be by sweetening the air in time of pestilence. But, "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," and if left there it will not be done. You must do it-it is your business.

"What shall I do?" What is wanted, is an expression of the people's wish, so that Congress cannot mistake, and will not disregard it. This is done in three ways, some or all of which are within the power of each and every reader of these lines; and therefore you are justly responsible for so much. These measures are— 1. Publishing articles in the newspapers and nagazines. Let every Press speak.

2. Writing letters to members of Congress. If not personally acquainted, you are represented by some one, and have a right to address him on matters of public concern.

3 Permoss—The multiplication of petitions is the main reliance now. If a million petitions can be sent to Congress before the first of Febru-

ary, we shall have Cheap Postage. Multiply PETITIONING. Its efficacy depends more on the number of petitions than on the number of names to each.

provided each one is signed by responsible persons.

Petitions should not only by numerous, but should represent the wishes of all the various. interests, classes, and divisions, that are found siety-trade, learning, humanity, education religion, agriculture, &c. &c. Let us, by way of example, enumerate some classes or divisions, from

which petitions may come:

1. The President and Faculty of a College.

2. The Students of a College.

3. The Professors and Students of a Medical

4. The Professors and Students of a Thologial Seminary.
5. The Principal and Scholars of an Academy.

The Inhabitants of a School District. The Superintendent and Teachers of a Sab-

8. The Minister, Office-bearers, and Member of a church or congregation.

9. The Proprietor and Employees of a work

shop or manufactory.

10. The President and Directors of a Bank. 11. The President and Directors of an Insurance Company.

12 The President and Directors of any other

usiness corporation.

13. The Officers and Members of a Chamber of

14. The Officers and Managers of a Benevoler t ociety, formed for any purpose, or by any name 15. The Members of any private club, society.

16. The Officers, Managers, and Members of any Agricultural Society.

17. The Officers, Managers, and Merabers of

any society for the advancement of art, science. literature, or discovery.

18. Every Literary Company and Company.

19. The Publishers, Editors, and Printers of very newspaper.

20. Any other collection of persons, organized

casual, in dwelling, hotel, pu'olic place, or elsewhere. There is no incongruity or impropriety in an

There is no incongruity or impropriety in an individual signing more than one of these petitions, as representing various relations and interests, where it is done in good faith.

We do not doubt that you, sir, to whom this Circular is addressed, or whose eye now traces these lines, belong or have access to some one or more of these classes or associations, within which you may by a little effort, with propriety and effect, introduce a Petition for Cheap Postage, and procure a sufficient number of Signatures to carry cure a sufficient nw ober of Signatures to carry weight with Congress. You will find a blank form on this sheet, which may be used, unless you prefer a written form of your own, which on some

As soon as the Petition is signed by as many of the proper persons as may be willing to give their names for the object, please forward it directly to your Representative, or some other mem-

ber of Congress for presentation.

As it is quite desirable the bill should be passed as early in the session as possible, to give time for preparation for the new system to go into ef-fect the first of July, which is the beginning of the next fiscal year, we trust you will lose no time in atever is in your power in aid of so grea a public benefit. Silas Wood, Chairman pro tem.

Isaac Winslow, jun., Recording Secretary.

PETITION FOR CHEAP POSTAGE. To the Congress of the United States, the petition of the undersigned, ——, respectfully

That the subject of Cheap Postage has been s widely considered among the people, and its re-sults in Great Britain for ten years have been so successful, that we earnestly ask our National Legislature to grant us the same benefit, by establishing the rate of postage on pre-paid letters at two cents per half cance.

37 All Editors throughout the Union, favora-

ble to the cause, are requested to publish the foregoing Resolution, Circular, and Petition.

For the National Ers FARMING OUT PUBLIC OFFICES.

MR. EDITOR: Ever since the days of Nero, and for aught I know, from the time of Nimrod, it has been the practice, under despotic and even monarchical Governments, tof arm out public offices. This is not only done by Governments, but sometimes by so vereigns themselves.

"We are enforced to farm our royal realm."-Shak. The court favorite, when an office is bestowed from mere favoritism, farms the taxes or rents to another, or hires him to perform the duties of the office, while "he quaffs the muscadel" Even preaching is done in some countries by proxy, and the practice of farming offices prevails in this mistake not, the matter was brought before the consideration of one branch of the National Legis-lature, recently. An old gentleman in this city, who has served the Whig party night and day, through evil report and good report, was appoint ed by General Taylor to supersede a brisk little man who received his appointment from Mr. Polk. He sits in his arm-chair, while another person, a different part of the city, is the actuary. Whether they divide the salary equally, or three quarters to one quarter, or the Government officer pay his officer a commission, I do not know. I hope the matter will not be permitted to sleep. Let all sincoures be done away in this country— let only capable, honest, and faithful men be appointed to office-let no man receive or retain an office because he is a noisy politician—oblige the office-holder to perform the duties personally. Then the business of the Government will be transacted promptly and economically-and not

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Nov. 15—3m

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The water tre thent is not a paracea that will cure an disease; it is therefore necessary that each applicant should have the benefit of a careful examination: in every in stance the doctor will candidly state his opinion, and they applicants will be at liberty to become patients or not, a they think proper. This examination can be made in Phila delphia, or at the institute, for which a fee of five deliar LAW OFFICE, COLUMBUS, O

premises.

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Oct. 25-tf

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You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Christopher C. Parker, receiver of the property of George and Walter Williams in the hands of 'ohn S. Williams and J-hn W Pound, and the complaint of Lynon A. Spalding, which is filed in the Cl-rk's office of Ningera, county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at the village of Leckport, in the county of Ningara, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; or, in default the cof, the plaintiff will apply to the Supreme Court, at a term thereof to be held at the court house in the village of Leckport on the fourth Monday of February, A. D. 1850, for the relief demanded in the complaint.

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Dec. 20—6t

Pared December S. 1849.

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CORRESPONDENTS and others desiring to communicate with the undersigned will please direct their letter and papers to Fulton, Oswego county, New York, my present post office address.

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